British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Contrary to general expectation, the mission of Mr. Hood has proved a complete failure, all negociations having been broken off, and that gentleman having embarked in the *Gorgon*, on the 13th inst., for England. We say contrary to general expectation, for how was it possible to imagine that Lord Aberdeen, after having determined to retrace his steps, should so far persist in his bungling policy as to send out an agent unprovided with powers to overcome the resistances which, it required no extraordinary sagacity to foresee, would be opposed by the wounded *amour propre* of the diplomatists whose recklessness and incapacity had produced the lamentable state of things to which a desire was professed of putting a period? Still such is the case; Mr. Hood, though the bearer of confidential explanations with respect to the pacific, honourable and upright views of Great Britain and France, has had no authority to carry them out in opposition to the will of Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis. It is probable that all the documents in relation to this singular affair will be laid before the public in a few days, when our readers will be in a situation to judge for themselves.

On retiring from office Lord Aberdeen is understood to have stated that the armed intervention in the affairs of the River Plate was the act of his administration he most regretted, and that he had been induced to commit that fatal blunder from the misrepresentations of naval officers who had been on this station. We are willing to give his Lordship credit for sincerity in this instance, though his tardy *peccavi* is but a poor consolation for the immense injuries sustained by all interests in these countries through the avowed want of the exercise of sound discretion on his part. The ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs was the only one of Sir Robert Peel's colleagues who received any compliment at the hands of the retiring Premier. But the Rt. Hon. Baronet, while extolling the noble Lord's Christian abhorrence of war, certainly forgot the wanton hostilities carried on under the sanction of his instructions in this river, else he would not have uttered what was considerably less excusable than mere hyperbole.

In Montevideo at the date of the last advices the "Notables" were gravely discussing the draft of a law conferring on Rivera the rank of *Grand Marshal of the Armies of the Republic!* and other honours. The Frenchman, Brie, and the Portuguese, Pozolo, are members of the committee who have thus improved upon a proposition of the intrusive government for giving to the archrebel bandit the grade of Captain General with the style of address of Excellency. It is a wonder that Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis do not interfere to put a stop to such farcical displays on the part of their protegés.

H. B. M's. brig *Philomel*, Capt. Sulivan, arrived at Falmouth on the 8th June. She left Montevideo on the 20th April, shortly after the sanguinary tumults which preceded the landing of Rivera, and took home passengers Mr. Turner, the British Chargé d'Affairs, and M. Chevalier, Attaché to the French Legation, charged with dispatches from Mess. Ouseley and Deffaudis to their respective governments, urging the request previously made, that an expedition of 20,000 European troops, half English and half French, should be sent out. Capt. Sulivan is reported to have stated that no doubt was entertained in Montevideo that the request would be complied with; it was even supposed that the expedition was already on its way out, and so general was this belief, that it had been a matter of surprise to Capt. Sulivan not to meet any of the transports on his voyage. He was, therefore, quite astonished—and well he might after having been so gulled—when he learned that so far from the design of sending any number of troops being entertained, the British and French Governments had resolved upon the adoption of an entirely pacific line of policy.

The *Philomel* took prisoners to England Lieut. Alexander Smith and 6 other individuals belonging to the guarda-costas, under the command of Major Wm. Wright, which were captured by the *Acorn* in February last. These ill-treated men, in regard to whom Admiral Inglefield made such an invidious exception for no other reason but because of their being natives either of England or the United States, were on their arrival immediately set at liberty, when they applied to the Argentine Minister in London for assistance, which was promptly rendered. Dr. Moreno made a representation of their case to Lord Aberdeen, and requested a passage for the five who were not British-born subjects, in one of H. M's. ships, either to the River Plate or Rio Janeiro; and Lord Aberdeen promised that the request should be attended to.

From a statement presented by Lieut. Smith to the Argentine Minister it appears that there was no exaggeration in the reports in circulation some time since respecting the disgraceful treatment given to that officer and his companions while prisoners on board the *Vernon* off Montevideo.

The news of the infamous outrage committed by the blockaders at Ensenada, had reached Europe, and given rise to a protest from the Sardinian Embassador at Paris to the French Government.

Twenty-four Years in the Argentine Republic, embracing the Author's Personal Adventures, &c. &c. By Col. J. Anthony King, an Officer in the service of the Republic. 8vo. pp. 442. London, Longmans.

Such is the title of a "book" which has lately appeared in London, and simultaneously, we believe in New York, under the auspices of the agents of the Montevideo Lafone clique, with the evident object of resuscitating under a more captivating form Rivera Indarte's repugnant "Tables of Blood," which, like their author, had long since descended to the tomb of all the Capulets. This is a bold attempt, but will, we suspect, prove as abortive as the recent undertaking of the Montevideo *Nacional* to republish the tissue of revolting malignity of which it was the original vehicle—an undertaking which resulted in its utter perdition. It is scarcely necessary to acquaint our readers in this country that the person who styles himself "Col. J. Anthony King" is as arrant an impostor as that sturdy paladin, Richard Plantagenet Harrison, who came here two or three years ago, from Perú, representing himself to be a General and a lineal descendant of Cœur de Lion. The fellow may have been a soldier who has been raised to some subaltern rank in the civil wars in the interior, but no foreign resident in Buenos Ayres for the last quarter of a century recollects ever having known a "Col. King" in the Argentine service. There was a King here some years ago, who had lived in the interior, and amassed a little money by dabbling in the wool market, but he was so obscure a character that he is only remembered from the circumstance of having ran away and left his wife and family. This individual was illiterate in the extreme, and it is not improbable that he may be the same one who calls himself "Col. J. Anthony King," as the latter though represented in the title page as the author of the "book," is acknowledged not to have written it, but to have furnished the materials to a professed "book-maker." How this person—we forget his name—has performed his task our readers will be enabled to judge from the following sample, the first of a series of passages quoted by the London *Literary Gazette*—a journal, by the by, which has for a second time sullied its pages with the most sickening nonsense in regard to "men and things" in this country.

"As an illustration of the estimation in which the Dictator was held, even by those who were guests in his own house, I will state a little incident that became notorious after its occurrence. A foreign gentleman of literary attainments and distinction, who had for some time witnessed the artful and despotic course of Rosas was one day at the house of the latter, who requested that he would furnish a motto for his coat of arms. The gentleman hesitated a moment, and then replied with firmness: 'Senor, as you desire that I should give you an appropriate motto, I will recommend these words: '*Ne palabra mal, ne obra bueno,*'' (I speak nothing bad, I do nothing good,) or in plain English, 'I have a smooth tongue, but it is deceitful.' The indignation as well as the astonishment of Rosas was naturally excited on the instant, and with a voice almost choaked with rage, he on the spot ordered the gentleman to quit the country within twenty-four hours. The statements presented in this work may perhaps appear to the general reader mysterious and incomprehensible. I know it will be difficult for him to realize these atrocities; yet I have told not only nothing but the truth, but what has been told affords only a clue to the actual horrors committed. I have, as a general feature, confined my statements to occurrences that fell under my own knowledge, and of these I have recorded but few. Hence the facts that I have given serve only as examples in the terrible account. In a pamphlet published by Don José Rivera Indarte, at Monte Video, in the year 1843, a table is given containing the names of the principal victims of Rosas' policy, together with the manner of their several deaths, and to that table is appended the following summary of persons who died for opinion's sake alone, viz:

Poisoned	4
Throats cut	3765
Shot	1393
Assassinated	722
Total . . .	5884

Add to this the number killed in battle, and executed by military orders, at a very moderate computation 16,520, and we have by this statement a grand total of 22,404 victims to the sanguinary propensities of this man Rosas, who still lives and governs a portion of the American continent, and with whom the civilized nations of the earth are on terms of friendship! We may well exclaim,

'Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
Without our special wonder?'

For the information of our readers abroad, and in order to place in relief the atrocious system of calumny pursued with regard to General Rosas, we will remark that the anecdote with which King introduces Rivera Indarte's oft refuted libel, refers to a circumstance which happened long before General Rosas came into office, and when the revolted Unitarians were in power. The facts are these—Mr. Edward Beyerbach, a native of Germany and managing clerk of the British house of James Britain & Co. in this city, took a whim into his head to send home and have a seal engraved with the arms of this country and the motto of "Ni pala-

(*See last page.*)

ENGLAND.

The Resignation of the Peel Ministry.

London July 4th, 1846.

Great anxiety was shown on Monday night to hear the explanation of the course which Ministers had determined to pursue. Sir Robert Peel rose amidst profound silence. He availed himself, he said, of the earliest opportunity of notifying to the House that, in consequence of the position of his Administration, and more particularly since the vote of Thursday night, by which the House refused, by a large majority, to sanction the measure proposed for the repression of outrage and the protection of life in Ireland, he and his colleagues had unanimously deemed it their duty to tender to her Majesty their resignation of office. Whatever complaint he might have to make of the course taken by the House, he should refrain at this moment from uttering one syllable calculated to promote either irritation or controversy. It was, he might almost say, a solemn occasion; and one to which such a controversy would be unsuited, as at variance with his own feelings, both towards those gentlemen on his own side of the House, who at periods antecedent to the present session gave him their generous confidence, and towards those on the opposite side who, in the absence of party differences, accorded to the measures lately passed through the House a cordial support. Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept their resignations, and they now only retained their situations until their successors were appointed. He forsaw that the dissolution of his Ministry must follow the proposal of the measures he had introduced connected with our commercial policy. It is not for the public interest that a Government should remain in power which is unable to give practical effect to measures which it considers necessary for the public welfare. He therefore rather rejoiced that his Government should be relieved from any doubt upon the subject, by the early decision of the House as to the policy which should be adopted; for even if the vote of Thursday had been in his favour, he would not have consented to hold office by sufferance, or by the evasion of any great public question. And on this account he had advised her Majesty to accept the resignation of their services, without having recourse to a dissolution of Parliament. At the same time he must declare, that had they failed to carry through Parliament, in all their integrity, those measures of commercial policy he had recommended, there was no exertion he would not have made to insure their success, or at any rate to have given the the country an opportunity of pronouncing its opinion upon them. He should not have hesitated to advise the Crown to dissolve the Parliament since whatever evil might have attached to such an expedient, it would not be so great as that which must have arisen from the continuance of doubt on the question at issue. But those measures have now become the law of the land; and he therefore could not consent to advise for the mere existence of the Government the exercise of that royal prerogative. He thought that he ought not to recommend a dissolution, unless he could reckon upon having in the next Parlianent the support of a powerful party, united to him by general concurrence of views on all great questions; and, after the present division of parties, he did not imagine that he could obtain such a result. Besides, after all the excitement and after all the stagnation of trade consequent on their recent discussions, he considered the country to stand in need of repose. With respect to the measure for Ireland upon which he was defeated, he should indeed lament that defeat if he thought it indicated an apprehension that he and his colleagues have changed their opinions of the policy to be pursued towards Ireland, and would now substitute coercion for conciliation.

"Speaking for myself, I do not hesitate to say that there ought to be established in Ireland complete equality—a complete equality of civil and political privileges. I say a complete equality; but I do not mean it, because it is quite impossible to obtain a literal equality. Here, as in matters of more sacred import, it may be said that the 'letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life'; and, speaking of the spirit and not of the letter, I mean a real and substantial equality, so that no one viewing Ireland with a disinterested eye, and comparing its franchise with the franchise of England and Scotland, would be able so say that we applied a different principle to Ireland in consequence of any political jealousies or suspicion. That is what I mean by equality. Then, again—If any gentleman means that I intend some reserve when I speak of the spirit, all I can say is, that I think there ought not to be a different rule applied to Ireland to that which is applied to the people of this country. It is impossible for me to say that there should be applied with regard to Ireland a different rule of action to that which is applied to England. With regard to the executive administration in Ireland, I think the favour of the Crown should be bestowed without reference to religious distinctions. It is true that in our case, by such a course, we did not always avoid giving offence and receiving condemnation. It was not always that justice was done to us, or that the conduct of individuals was exactly what he had a right to expect and hope for. But those who succeed us may have different means of gaining confidence and support; but if they bestow the patronage of the Crown without reference to religious distinctions, they shall hear no complaint from me."

He is quite ready to co-operate with those who feel that there are social evils in Ireland which ought to be legislated for. It might be impossible to apply an immediate remedy for the evils arising out of the occupation of land, and the relations of landlord and tenant, but this ought not to prevent them applying their minds to the subject. Her Majesty had called upon Lord John Russell to form an administration; and he had no doubt that his lordship's administration will carry out the principles of commercial freedom, in which he should give his cordial assistance. Let other countries, if they choose, buy in the dearest market, that is no reason why we should not buy in the cheapest. Lord John Russell's policy, he felt assured, will be the further relaxation of commercial restrictions, without regard to the policy of the legislation of other countries. Sir Robert Peel then took a cursory review of his career of office. He thought he might say with truth, that during the five years of his Administration, neither the honor nor the interests of the country have suffered. He thought he might say that stability has been given to our monetary system, as it has to our Indian empire. Notwithstanding the great reduction in the public burdens, the defences of the country by sea and by land have been improved, and the army and navy placed in a most efficient state. The finances of the country are in a buoyant state; and the approaching quarterly return of the revenue will show an increased consumption of articles to supply the void occasioned by the remission of certain articles of taxation. In consequence of the people having greater command of the necessaries of life, and even of many of its luxnries, added to confidence in the Government, there has been more of contentment, and less of sedition, during his Administration than at any former period of our history. He paid a high compliment to Lord Aberdeen for his pacific policy, and expressed his great gratification that news of the satisfactory settlement of the Oregon question had arrived before the Cabinet quitted office. A convention is agreed upon, the two main articles of it to be—first, that the line of boundary between the British and American territory should be contiuued along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly to the Pacific Ocean, leaving the navigation of the channel and Straits of Fuca south of that latitude open to both parties; and secondly, that the navigation of the great northern branch of the Columbia should be free and open to all British subjects. That very day on returning from the Isle of Wight, he had had the satisfaction of receiving from Mr. Pakenham an official letter, dated Washington, the 13th of June, informing him that the conditions offered by her Majesty's Government had been accepted by the Government of the United States without the addition or alteration of a single word. Thus the Governments of two great nations, both impelled by public opinion, had by their moderation and spirit of mutual conciliation averted a war, which was in danger of breaking out between them, in spite of their common blood and common language, and which, if it had broken out would not have lasted long without involving Europe in its desolation. He might also mention that the Earl of Aberdeen had intimated to the United States his desire of employing our good offices to mediate between them and Mexico; and Sir Robert Peel could not but rejoice that, before he surrendered his power at the feet of the House, he could assuie it that every chance of war with the United States was terminated with honour to this country. He had now performed the duty which was required of him, in making this communication to the House. He expressed his deep regret at having lost the confidence of so many of his former friends by the introduction of those commercial measures he believed necessary for the welfare of the community; but he was consoled by the reflection that he had not forfeited the confidence of the country. In bringing forward these commercial measures, however, far be it from him to deprive those of the merit of them to whom that merit is due.

"I said before, and said truly, that in proposing those measures I had no wish to rob others of the credit that was justly due to them. Nay, I must say, with reference to the honourable gentleman opposite, that which I say with reference to ourselves, neither of us is the party that is justly entitled to credit. There has been a combination of parties, and that combination and the influence of Government have led to their success; but the name which ought to be associated with the success of those measures is not the name either of the noble lord, the organ of that party (poincing to the Opposition benches), nor is it my own. The name which ought to be, and will be, associated with the success of those measures, is the name of a man who, acting, I believe, from pure disinterested motives, has, with untiring energy made his appeal to reason, and enforced his arguments by an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned—the name that ought to be associated with the success of this measure is the name of Richard Cobden, for he is the man to whom those measures are due."

In concluding this address, Sir Robert Peel thanked the House for the favour with which it listened to him. Within a few hours he should deliver up into other hands that power which he has wielded for five years; but he should do so without repining, without regret, but with lively gratitude for the support he has received. He should leave office with a name severely censured by many who thought, on conscientious grounds, that it was necessary, for constitutional purposes, to keep together a great party. He would also be censured by those who had, in giving him their support, forfeited that of their friends. And he would leave a name execrated by every monopolist, who maintained the principle of protection for his own individual interest. But he trusted that his name will be remembered in the dwellings of those whose lot it is to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, and who may perhaps remember him with expressions of good-will when they recruit their exhausted strength with abundance of untaxed food, the sweeter because no longer leavened with a sense of injustice.

Sir Robert Peel resumed his seat amidst loud cheers, mingled with some sarcastic shouts from the Protectionists; but he almost immediately rose again to propose the adjournment of the House to Friday, which he said he did with the concurrence of Lord John Russel, who was then in attendance upon her Majesty.

Before the motion was put, Lord Palmerston rose to address the House, begging that his silence and that of his friends might not be taken to imply any acquiescense in the huge commendation which Sir Robert Peel had bestowed upon his own merits; and expressing his satisfaction with the policy which Sir Robert had declared for Ireland, and his gratification at the cheering intelligence from the United States. Mr Hume passed a hearty eulogy upon Sir Robert Peel.

He was perfectly satisfied that the right honourable gentleman had done as much—nay, more—than any other minister who had preceded him, and, by his policy, had bestowed the greatest benefit on the country. He firmly believed no minister ever left power with so much sympathy, and with such good feeling on the part of the nation at large, as the right honourable gentleman for the course he had pursued during his administration; and he was confident that millions of this country were of the same opinion.

After some converstion, the adjournment proposed was agreed to, on the understanding that all the reports on private bills appointed for intervening days should be received without prejudice on Friday.—*Atlas.*

The Anti-Corn Law League.

The anti-corn law league is to be forthwith dissolved; but not wholly so until 1849, so as to be coeval with the entire repeal of the Corn Laws. This was resolved upon at a meeting at Manchester on Thursday. Its operations and functions are at once to be suspended, and its affairs wound up with as little delay as possible; but it is distinctly understood that, in cases of future emergency, the League should be called into active operation without delay; otherwise the suspension of its operations to continue till its dissolution. A gratuity of £10,000 has been granted to Mr. George Wilson, the indefatigable Chairman, in acknowledgement of his services. The meeting in question was addressed in eloquent terms by the Chairman (Mr. George Wilson), Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and others. Mr. Cobden said, in concluding his ad-

dress,—"Well, gentlemen, we are going to dissolve; those good spirits must disband, and I am not quite sure that it is not wise and proper that it should be so. Now we have been kept together for seven years without one single dispute—without anything to cause the slightest alienation. We have had the bond of brotherhood so closely knit about us, that I don't think there has been a keen word in the happy family of the Anti-Corn Law League. Well, that is the spirit in which we should break off. Were we to continue our agitation, when the object for which we associated is gained, I am afraid that the demon discord will be getting in among us. It is in nature so. It is in our moral nature necessary that, when an organized body has performed its functions, it must pass into a new state of existence, and become differently organized. We are dispersing our elements to be ready for any other good works, and it is nothing but good works that will be attempted by good Leaguers. Our body will, so to say, perish but our spirit is abroad, and will pervade all the nations of the earth. It will pervade all the nations of the earth because it is the spirit of truth and justice, and because it is the spirit of peace and good-will amongst men." Mr. Cobden, in a subsequent address, traced the progress of the League from its 'small beginnings," and bore testimony to the exertions of many who have adhered to it through good report and evil report. "There are a number of gentlemen who, to my own knowledge, have been for seven and a half years in daily attendance in the rooms of the League; and let me remind you that for the first two or three years of our agitation we had a very hopeless and up-hill task of it. Those men bore it all—though there was then no fashion about us—none of that *eclát* which is the result of the power we now enjoy. At that time we used to meet in an obscure little room, which, though not very capacious in its dimensions, was more than sufficient for us all. We had a dingy little red curtain drawn across part of the room in order that we might not feel chilled by the paucity of our numbers. Three or four were then our average number; and I remember one day smiling as I looked round the room, and saying to my friend Prentice. 'Well, it is a lucky thing the monopolists cannot draw aside our little curtain, and see us here, for if they could, they would not be very much frightened at us.' It may give you some idea of the unostentatious, unheard of labour which those gentlemen underwent if I read you a statement of the number of times about half a dozen of them have attended the council meetings at Newall's-buildings. It appears that my friend George Wilson had attended no less than 1,361 times—Mr. Prentice, who stands next, has attended 1,127 times—Mr. S Lees, 862 times—Mr. Rawson, 601 times—Mr. Wooley, 485 times—Mr. Bickam, 474 times—Mr. W. Evans, 444 times—and Mr. Rawson, 285 times. I have given you the names of those who have attended most frequently, but there are besides very many gentlemen who have attended for 100 to 150 times. Those gentlemen have been most assiduous workers in private—most indefatigable in carrying on correspondence, and in the management of the details of our vast organization, and yet some of them have never been heard of and would be unheard of still if their modesty had been allowed to prevail. But I may suggest to you the propriety of referring it to some of the general council to move for the appointment of a committee of three or four members to give those gentlemen a durable testimonial of our esteem and gratitude.

Mr. Bright alluded to the fact of the League having taught the people of this country the value of a great principle. Even the landed aristocracy, he showed, has at length found a rival, and an opponent, to which eventually it must become subjected. We have been living through a revolution without knowing it. In 1832 the House of Lords deemed itself a power in the state irresponsible except to heaven, and took upon itself to say that a law should or should not pass. The House of Lords now makes no such pretensions; Lord Stanley declared, "God forbid that your Lordships should set yourselves against the clearly expressed will of the people"—and I heard (for I listened to most of their debates on this question)—I heard several other members of the House of Peers make use of very similar expressions. They therefore understand their position now,—that they meet there, not directly representing certain constituencies, or elected by them, but still they are supposed to represent the people to some extent, and that they are responsible to public opinion for the exercise of the power which the constitution has entrusted them with. But it is in this and a neighbouring county that the great element of power in this country is henceforth to be found. Lancashire, the cotton district, and the West Riding of Yorkshire must govern England. The "last scene of all" was amusing, in spite of its sadness:—The Chairman: "As no other gentleman has anything to address to this meeting, it is now my duty to say that the Anti-Corn Law League stands conditionally dissolved," —A deep silence followed this announcement for a few seconds, when some one called out "three cheers;" and Mr. Cobden, rising said. I don't think we can get up a cheer—for, as I have just been observing to my friends on my right and left, I never felt so 'flat' in all my life. I never heard speeches that fell so flat, and never saw an audience that looked so flat as to-day. It is right it should be so, for we have been celebrating the obsequies of the League. We began in solemnity and we end in solemnity. The world will see, at all events, that whatever else they may be, they are earnest men who have engaged in this work If you would like to have a cheer, let us try if we can't get up a few sepulchral ones—Come, I'll be your fugleman. The honourable gentleman then led off, and was followed with right good will by the meeting, in very loud, prolonged, and effective cheering—"The Queen," was then named, and the mention of her Majesty was received with a long and hearty burst of applause, and the meeting then separated.

Testimonial to Mr. Cobden.—A meeting was held on Thursday in the Town-hall, Manchester. pursuant to a requisition to the Mayor, numerously signed by mercantile and manufacturing firms of the highest eminence, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting a grand national testimonial to Mr. Cobden for his indefatigable exertions and distinguished services in the cause of free trade. The Mayor, Mr. W. B. Watkins, having taken the chair, read the requisition to convene the meeting, and proceeded to point out the strong claims of Mr. Cobden upon the generosity of the public. Mr. Robert Hyde Greg made a powerful appeal. The public character of the meeting would prevent him, he said, from entering upon subjects which could not well be discussed without hurting the feelings of Mr. Cobden. All present felt, he was assured, in sympathy with the object of the meeting; they had all heard of the advantages that was expected to result from a repeal of the Corn-Laws, and all were sensible how much they were indebted to Mr. Cobden in realising those advantages. With respect to pecuniary sacrifice, although he had not the slightest communication with Mr. Cobden on that subject, he had no doubt, from information he had received, that the amount of his sacrifice during the last seven years had not been less than 20,000*l.* of actual loss. These were painful matters to allude to, and the less said about them the better; but no persons could doubt that the sacrifices in a pecuniary point of view, in health, in family comfort, which had been made by Mr. Cobden in the cause of free trade, must have been great in the extreme, and for a mere cold vote of thanks to be passed to him would be in the highest degree disgraceful to the country. Mr. Greg then alluded to the well-deserved compliment paid to Mr. Cobden by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons on Monday night, and concluded by moving a resolution for carrying the object into effect. Mr. Brown, in seconding the resolution, also paid a glowing eulogy upon the character and conduct of Mr. Cobden. The resolution was carried by acclamation. The Mayor read letters from Lord Radnor, Mr. Brookes, Lord Ducie, Sir J. Walmsey, and Mr. Ricardo, approving of the object of the meeting, and promising their assistance in furtherance of its object. Mr. Brookes authorized his name to be put down for 500*l.* and Lord Ducie suggested that a meeting should be held at Covent Garden, to carry out the view of raising 100,000*l.* The subscriptions amounted to nearly 20,000*l* before the meeting separated.

Free-Trade Jubilee.—We understand that from all parts of the kingdom letters have been received by the council of the Anti-Corn Law League expressing a hope that they would appoint or recommend a general jubilee, in celebration of the passing of Sir Robert Peel's Corn Importation Bill. In some of the towns preparations have already been made for the celebration in various ways. A requisition to the Mayor is in the course of signature, requesting him to recommend a day for the celebration of the event in Mancester.—*Manchester Guardian,*

IBRAHIM PACHA,

A great many droll stories are told about Ibrahim Pacha; some of them true no doubt, but most of them marvellously false. His Highness was toadied in Paris to an unlimited extent. Fashions took their cue from his Highness's wink, and made an "*Antoinette*" the rage, and a "*Paille á la Duchess*" in vogue. Louis Philippe is said to have spent 60,000*l.* in *féting* Ibrahim, and no lion ever excited more profound attention. The case is different in England; the Court, at all events, abstaining from any mark of civility to the future Sovereign of Egypt, who may one day hold the transit to our Indian possessions in his grasp. The guns, its is true, were fired on his arrival at Portsmouth, and very indifferent reviews have been rehearsed for his amusement, as much as to say, "If you do behave badly, here are the fellows to chastise you;" but, beyond this, little has transpired to give to his Highness an idea of the grand estimation in which we hold reformers from the Nile. It seems, however, Ibrahim has a very lucid idea of an Englishman's curiosity. At the Cremorne Gardens, the other day, there was litterally a Pachalic jam. A dense crowd followed his footsteps, warming his back and impeding his progress. Ibrahim enjoys the reputation of being a very lenient master to his own humours. Not long since he had accepted an invitation to dinner, and when the hour came he said he was very comfortable where he was, and—remained at home. A curious rencontre took place this week between his Highness and Sir Charles Napier, at the Reform Club. Ibrahim, it appears, strolled into the building with his attendants, and his presence being altogether unexpected, no one in authority was there to do the civilities of the house. A literary gentleman, however, well known as a sort of Tendo Achillis to *Punch*, met the Pacha getting up stairs, and at once initiated him into the mysteries of an English smoking-room, and ciceroned him over the establishment. This done, Ibrahim descended to the lower realms, when he met Sir Charles Napier. "Ha! your Highness, how are you; how is your father? I'm glad to see you," exclaimed the Commodore; whereupon Ibrahim explained that his respected parent is at Constantinople. "Then," rejoined Sir Charles, "let him take care of the black coffee."* At this Ibrahim laughed heartily, and accepted the gallant knight's invitation to dinner, which no doubt came off yesterday evening with all due *eclat*, presuming his Highness did not at the last moment find he was too comfortabte to move out.

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* A friendly and endearing name for poison.

Advertisements.

Mrs. McGaw

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several Rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de Cangallo.

Sept. 2, 1846.

Attention!

PEGGED BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS!!!

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public in general, that in addition to his Establishment, he has connected with it the manufactory of Pegged Shoes, Boots, and Brogans, warranting them to be as good as any made in this city, and much better than those brought from the United States, as they are made of the best materials of this country, and warranted not to be of split leather, or to rip.

Those who are in want of the above articles would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders will be received and executed according to contract to supply retailers at a liberal discount from retail prices.

MERIT PARKER,
No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

Kidd's Hotel,

NO. 5, 25th OF MAY STREET.

THE undersigned begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received during the last six years, and wishes to inform them that he has taken the house he formerly occupied as above described, where he hopes by attention to their comforts and always keeping a stock of the best wines and spirits to merit a portion of their favours.

T. K. has always on hand fine old port, sherry, and madeira, likewise fine old Scotch whiskey either by the barrel, gallon or single bottle.

N. B. An ordinary every day at half past two o'clock. Breakfast at half past eight.

THOMAS KIDD

Spanish Language.

MR BRADISH 21 years a resident in South America, teaches this beatiful and useful language.

Altos 68, Calle de Chacabuco.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

September 12.—*Wind S., at noon changed to S.W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

September 13.—*Wind S.W.*

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Serra-Cassano, for Montevideo.

Passengers—Messieurs C. and D.Guido, W. Michemberg, and 11 others.

September 14.—*Wind N. W.*

Arrived, French brig of war Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Rensencoat, apparently from Montevideo.

September 15.—*Wind N.N.E., in the afternoon changed to N.*

Sailed, French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier, in the direction for Colonia.

H. B. M. packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworthy Pym, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and Falmouth, with the mail for England.

Passengers—Messieurs Nelson Hartwig, Rodolph Eberhard, William McKinlay, Victor Lecomte, and 2 others. Mesdames Patience Helsby, Carolina de la Place, Isidora Cardoso and Francisca Gimenez.

Arrived French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier, in the direction from Colonia, with a launch in tow.

September 16.—*Wind N.*

Sailed, French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier, with the launch in tow which she bronght yesterday.

September 17.—*Wind N., at 10 a.m. changed to N.N.W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

September 18.—*Wind S.E.*

Arrived, H. B. M. brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, from Montevideo.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

September 7.

American brig Draco, J. Branchant, from Rio Grande 31st ult.; she was bound to Rio Janeiro and put in to Montevideo.

Sardinian brig "8 de Diciembre," J. B. Stella, from Genova 27th June.

French ship Themise, A. Odin, from Nantes 4th July.

September 8.

H. B. M. steamer Alecto, Commander F. W. Austen, hence 7th inst.

Sardinian schooner Emilia, J. Scolto, from Genoa 28th April, arrived at Gibraltar 24th May, and sailed thence 30th, arrived at St. Catherine's 20th August and sailed thence 30th.

British schooner Louisa Jane, E. Christian, from Liverpool 29th May.

British brig Regina, J. E. Kreeft, from Maldonado 7th inst.

Spanish barque Industria, S. Millet, from Barcelona 25th June and Malaga 11th July.

Brazilian polacre Leocadia, Almada, from Parnaguá 16th ult.

September 11.

Sardinian schooner brig Fortuna, E. Copello, from St. Catherine's 1st inst.

Spanish brig Margarita, S. Anzoategui, from Malaga 6th July.

Brazilian polacre Leocadia, Augusto Lemillan, from Parnaguá 16th August.

September 12.

Sardinian schooner brig El Sol, M. Mello, from St. Catherine's 31st ult.

September 13.

American brig New England, Freeman McGilvery, from Parnaguá 31st ult.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.
Schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson.
Brigantine Dolphin
FRENCH—Sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu
Brig Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Rensencoat.
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

Sept. 18.—The Victoria got under weigh this morning and chased a small vessel which was coming in from the south east, and after firing a few shots at her, which did not preveut her from entering the port, the Victoria returned to her anchorage.

This day (19th inst.) completes the 357th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	54
Sunday	55
Monday	57
Tuesday	58
Wednesday	60
Thursday	69
Friday	60

[*Continued from first page*].

bra mala, ni obra buena." The seal arrived here early in 1829, that is to say, shortly after Lavalle's revolution and the murder of Governor Dorrego. Mr. Beyerbach was then in the habit of frequenting a *tertulia* at the house of Doña Paula Planchon, mother to Dr. Gallardo, one of the coryphei of the revolutionists; and being on terms of great intimacy with the company he had no hesitation in handing about his seal, in the expectation that his satire would be applauded as a capital joke. That it should not meet with such a reception, is easily to be conceived, from the unjust aspersion it cast upon the character of the people of the country; but the wiseacres of the assembly did not view it in this light alone; they regarded it as a reflection upon the late events, and denounced the unfortunate wit to the ruling authorities. Mr. Beyerbach was accordinly arrested, and subsequently ordered to leave the country, which he did, establishing his residence in Montevideo until the restoration of legal order by General Rosas, when he returned here, and after remaining some time, proceeded to Chili, where we believe, he is at present. Such is the occurrence out of which King has fabricated his ludicrous romance for the purpose of traducing the character of General Rosas, who, perhaps, will never have heard of the affair before he reads it in our paper to-day. *Ab uno disce omnes.*

To Correspondents.—We think we cannot reply better to *Pharmacopla's* inquiry than by inserting the original decree in reference to the matter. We are not aware of any ordinance prescribing the present mode of wearing the device; but from long, uniform and authorised usage it has, we conceive, become *custom* in point of law.

Buenos Ayres, 3rd February, 1832.

The use of the insignia of the defenders of the laws in the days of the restoration, adopted at that period by the first authorities of the Province, might now be judged unnecessary, and perhaps odious after the triumph of the good cause in all parts of the Republic,—nevertheless, the Government, guided by the experience of the past, and knowing practically the value of engraving upon the heart of the sons of Buenos Ayres, a principle which many years since has become essential to the peace and prosperity of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, has considered it advisable to adopt one of the measures which have been well received in cases of a similar nature, consecrating the Federal insignia in the same mode as the National colours in this Province, and constituting it, not as a signal of division and odium, but of *fidelity to the cause of order and of peace, and union amongst its sons under the Federal system,* in order that calling to mind the blessings which have been experienced more than once, by the influence of this principle, and the *disasters* which were always the reault of having abandoned it, they may be at length secure in it, and sustain it in future with as much care as the *National independence.*

It is with this salutary idea and for considerations of so much weight, that the Government has ordered and decreed:

Article 1.—In thirty days from the publication of this decree, all *employés* civil and military, including the chiefs and officers of the militia—seculars and ecclesiastics, who, under whatever title may receive pay, pension, or assignment from the public Treasury, shall wear a distinctive insignia of scarlet, placed visibly on the left breast.

2nd.—The same distinctive marks shall be used by the professors of law, and of medicine and surgery, the practitioners and students of the said faculties—attorneys, brokers, and in short all those who, notwithstanding they may not receive pay from the State, may be considered in the public employ, as well from the nature of their employments or profession, as for having been appointed to them by the Government.

3rd.—The military officers, including the chiefs and officers of militia—the troops of the line, in short all who compose the Army of the Province, and that of the militia in active service, shall wear on the insignia the inscription *Federation or Death* The rest comprehended in the preceding articles shall use the inscription *Federation*

4th—Those who contravene the above dispositions—if they are in the public employ shall be immediately suspended from their employment, by their respective chiefs or magistrates upon whom they depend, who will take care to make it effective under the most strict responsibility, giving an account thereof through the corresponding channel to the Minister.

5th.—With respect to those who are not *employés*—the Chief of Police will watch over the fulfilment of this decree and render to the Government the necessary information.

6th.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.
JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

Advertisements.

Mrs. Jane Traynor,
STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No. 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also, gentlemen's Leghorn and Chili hats on the most moderate terms.

Wanted,

IN a small family, a Cook of regular habits. Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Wanted,

BY an English Mercantile House, a Young Man, who writes a good hand, and is conversant with the general routine of a counting house.

Apply to Messrs. CHAS. TAYLEUR & Co.,
No. 45, Calle de Maypú.

For Sale.

BRITISH PACKETS, Nos. 302 to 448, published from 1832 to 1835; one volume, 1836, bound. Apply at No. 157 Calle de Belgrano.

No. 90 Calle Catedral.

WILFRID LATHAM & Co. have Removed from 12 Calle del Perú to the above residence.

Removed,

MESSRS. A. C. Santamaria, Llambi, and Cambaceres's Counting House from 43 Piedad to 77 Reconquista.

August 13, 1846.

BIRTH.

On the 15th inst., at Monte Grande, the Lady of David Richardson Methven, Esq., of a daughter.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	400	á	405	each,
Do Patriot	400	á	402	do.
Plata, macuquina	19	á	20	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	24	á	24½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	23	á	24	do.
Six per cent. Stock		at par		
Exchange on England	2¼	á	2⅛d.	nominal.
Do. France	32	á	33	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	22	á	23	per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	2	á		per cent. prem.
Do. United States	19	á	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	53	á	55	per pesada.
Do. France	45	á	47	do.
Do. North America	42	á	45	do.
Do. Spain	46	á	50	do.
Do. salted	40	á	42	do.
Do. Horse	22	á	24	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	26	á	27	per dozen
Do. fine	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins		withoutprice		
Goat skins		do.		do.
Nutria skins	4	á	4½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins		withoutprice		
Horse hair, short	40	á	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	45	á	60	do.
Do. long	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	22	do.
Do. picked		withoutprice		do.
Do. shorn from skins		do		do
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	24	á	26	do.
Do. raw	18	á	19	do.
Do. with grease		withoutprice		do.
Jerked beef		none.		per quintal.
Horns, mixed	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones		withoutprice		do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white		withoutprice		
Do. black	12	á	13	do.
Salted tongues	8	á	9	per dozen.
Salt, on board		none.		per fanega
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 405 dollars
The lowest price 370 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¼d. The lowest do. 2¼d., nominal

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.